



BRYAN NOT NOMINATED ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Champion of the Silver Fallacy Unable to Display
the Usual Pyrotechnics.

DEMOCRACY UNABLE TO AGREE UPON A PLATFORM.

Independence Day Spent by the Democrats in a Vain Attempt to
Hear the Reports of Committees and in Fighting Among Them-
selves—Croker's Fling at Hill Has Made Him Friends, and the
Convention Appeared to be for the New York Leader, Despite
His Avowal That He Will Not Run On a Bryan Platform—Adlai
Stevenson is in the Hands of His Friends—Impossible for the
Disorganized Forces to Get Together.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—The Democratic national convention adjourned at 10:30 to-night until 10:30 to-morrow.

The platform was not presented nor was the name of Bryan placed in nomination according to the programme.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—Amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm befitting such an event and such a day, the Democratic national convention began its sessions to-day. But after sitting until a late hour to-night, the expected climax of the day—the nomination of William J. Bryan as the Democratic candidate for President—has failed of realization, and all of the larger business of the convention awaits the completion of the platform. As a spectacular event, however, the convention has fulfilled the hopes of the most fervid party man, for the vast assemblage of delegates and spectators has twice been swept by whirlwind demonstrations, first for the leader who is about to be placed in nomination, and then for that other champion of Democracy, David B. Hill. But in actual accomplishment the day's work is confined to organization with the speeches of the temporary chairman, Governor Thomas, of Colorado, and of the permanent chairman, Hon. James D. Richardson, the appointment of the various committees and the detailed proposition for the more serious work yet in store.

Jones Stilled the Tumult.

It was an inspiring scene that Chairman Jones looked out upon when, at noon, after beating a tattoo with his gavel, he stilled the tumult and declared the convention open. About him were fully 25,000 people, rising tier on tier like the spectators in some vast coliseum, awaiting the appearance of the alternates of the party, while on either side stretched away the rows of desks accommodating reporters of the press from every section of the country. Above and on all sides was a gorgeous sunburst of color, flags in rosettes and graceful fan-shaped, bunting looped and in long streamers, mottoes and coats of arms of many states, mingling this overhanging spread of color with the bright summer hats and dresses of the many women present. But it was clearly not a gathering alone of wealth and fashion. The bronzed faces of many of the men, their coarse shirts, collars and scarves, marked them as from the south. With hardly an exception they took off their coats and sat shirt-sleeved. Many women were in cambrics and gingham rather than in sumptuous silks and laces, and the gorgeous costumes and picture hats were in an oasis of duller hue. It was a gathering none the less inspired with the patriotic spirit of the day, which found constant expression in wild hurrahs at every sound of "Dixie." Or in "America."

In the body of delegates were the best known men of the party, many of them of national reputation.

Brilliant But Ill-Timed Speeches.

The early proceedings of the convention were marked by two brilliant but rather ill-timed speeches, one of welcome from the mayor of the city, and the other from Governor Thomas, of Colorado, assuming the duties of temporary chairman. But the delegates fretted during these deliberations and sought for more exciting themes. The first dramatic episode of the day occurred after Champau, of Michigan, had secured the adoption of a resolution for the reading of the declaration of independence. As the reading was about to begin, two attendants pushed up to the platform bearing a pedestal and bust, both draped in the stars and stripes. As the orator raised his voice for the first words of the immortal instrument the draperies were thrown back, disclosing a splendid head of Bryan. The effect was electrical upon the vast assemblage which, up to that moment had neither heard the name nor seen the face of their leader. As the marble features were recognized, a yell went up which fairly shook the steel rods and above the storm faintly could be heard the strains of the band, which had broken out with the national anthem. Men and women were on their feet, waving handkerchiefs, fans and joining in the wild cheers.

Read the Great American Document.

As the orator sought to proceed there were demands from all parts of the hall to see the full face of the leader, and as it was turned about, first this way and then that, each turn evoked a fresh outburst from some new quarter. At last the uproar quieted and Orator Champau, youthful and strong-voiced,

put Texas in second place in a flash, and try as desperately as he might, the Texan could not place the name of his state within one foot of that of New York. Wild with excitement the Texans grasped their man, raised him on their shoulders and New York was down again, but as before, it went down only to rise higher. Richard Croker, Grady, Carroll and a half dozen others of the delegation came to Mr. Kellar's assistance and the emblem of the Empire state went up again nearer the ceiling by a foot than the Texas had been able to reach.

New York Took the Lead.

While this strife was going on between the two states the frenzy had taken hold of the other delegations and from all parts of the hall, men came plunging through the throng, carrying their state emblems. They became densely packed in front of the speaker's desk, and yelling and cheering like maniacs they strove to raise the name of their state level with that of New York. The effort was useless, however, and held firm by the Tammany men, New York kept its place. The Georgia men, wrought up by their failure to equal New York, made a rush for the speaker's stand. They went through the crowd with a force that no opposition before them could prevent, and pushing, shoving, clawing and cheering, they hoisted their man upon the platform and lifted him upon a chair. The effort was successful and New York was eclipsed once more. Keller is no small man to hold aloft in a crowd of struggling, pushing men and the Tammany crowd was ready to drop.

Convention Became Frantic.

The convention by this time was in a state of frantic excitement. The men from Hawaii, carrying their large banner came down the aisle, followed by a shouting mob which bore all before it. The band struck up "The Stars and Stripes," and to its inspiring strains the crowd commenced to march around the floor, yelling like mad men, waving everything that could be lifted into the air. Hats, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, state emblems, banners and the national colors were united in a conglomerate wave and beneath it marched a crowd of men fairly beside themselves with excitement. With flushed faces, down which the perspiration rolled in streams, many without coats and vests, they went round and round the hall, shouting, yelling and screaming at the top of their voices. Those delegates who did not join in the march lent most efficient aid in increasing the uproar. They could contribute nothing but their voices and their hats and handkerchiefs, but they used them as they used the first, as though they were made of brass and originally designed for one night's wear only, and the last two in a manner fully as energetic.

The Band Did Its Part.

The band did its share, and the tooters of horns and the beaters of sheepskins worked away for dear life. Nobody knew what they played—nobody cared. They were doing their full share and that was all that was necessary. After the excitement had continued for fifteen minutes, Chairman Richardson attempted to bring order out of the chaos that ruled upon the floor. Now and then the patter of his gavel could be heard and every time the sound reached the ears of a delegate, he shrieked the louder. Time after time the chairman attempted to restore quiet, but he was utterly lost and overwhelmed with his effort.

Precisely twenty minutes after Chairman Richardson had mentioned the name of Bryan, which, like the waving of a magic wand, had conjured up a scene of such wonderful enthusiasm as has seldom been witnessed in a political convention, he began to rap for order; but the delegates were not yet ready to yield the floor even to the chairman of the convention.

Then They Adjourned.

The band in the gallery started a patriotic air and despite the continuous effort of Chairman Richardson to restore order, the demonstration continued for nine and a half minutes longer, its total length being 29½ minutes. Order then was sufficiently restored to enable the chairman to recognize Delegate Judge Johnson, of Kansas, who made a motion that the convention adjourn until 10:30 a. m. to-morrow. At 10:32 the chairman decided the convention adjourned.

THE BALL OPENS

When Chairman Jones Rapped for Order Just After Noon—Unable to Do Business They Adjourn Until Night—The Evening Session One of Pandemonium, Disorder and Bickering Between Factions—Hill Played as a Favorite.

CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 4.—At exactly 12:02 Chairman Jones ascended the platform. As the wave of applause subsided, Chairman Jones rapped vigorously and repeatedly, stilling the tumult, and then above the din his voice could be heard announcing:

"The convention will come to order. The sergeant-at-arms will see that the aisles are cleared."

Sergeant-at-arms Martin advanced to the front and urged the crowds massed in front of the platform to take seats. Great disorder prevailed, the aisles were jammed with a shifting, noisy crowd of subordinate officials and intruders, and it took some time to secure quiet. The first business of the convention was the reading of the formal call by Secretary Walsh.

Chairman Jones now announced the prayer by Rev. S. W. Neel.

"Gentlemen will please be in order," said Chairman Jones, as the hum and bustle again broke loose after the prayer. "We must have quiet on the floor. Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor to present to you the

Democratic mayor of Kansas City, James A. Reed."

First Applause for Reed.

A shout of applause went up as the slender form of Mr. Reed came to the front of the platform. He spoke deliberately and with a clear resonant voice that fairly penetrated to every corner of the hall.

The first burst of applause that greeted the mayor's speech of welcome came when he spoke of the University of Democratic doctrine, which had penetrated, he said, wherever liberty was known and loved. He dwelt at some length on the progress of the principles of the Democratic party, which originated, he said, with the liberty-loving people of France and England, and came to this continent for its larger growth and ultimate development. His allusion to the early leaders of the Democratic party, Jefferson and Jackson, evoked outbursts of cheers. He declared that Jefferson believed in expansion only as it made homes for American men upon their own continent.

Gathered Upon Democratic Soil.

Dwelling at length on the progress made by the Democratic party in the cause of human rights, Mr. Reed grew impassioned in his eulogy of the good work done by it through the years of its existence.

A yell of applause greeted his announcement that the convention was gathered upon Democratic soil and as the guests of a Democratic constituency that had always been in the forefront of the political fights of the country.

When he declared that, in the name of that Democracy he bid the visiting delegations welcome, and prophesied certain victory at the polls in November, he was interrupted by loud cheers and the applause when he finished was loud and long.

The delegates and spectators had listened with attention, but no very great enthusiasm to the address, but heartily applauded the closing sentence. Senator Hill entered just at this moment and the applause turned to him. "Hill, of New York!" "Hill!" "Hill!" they shouted. But it was noticed that the New York delegation did not respond to the enthusiasm.

Hill Was the Champion.

Hill came in with Eliot Danforth, of New York, and stopped at the row. Delegate John McMahon, of Rome, arose and gave his seat to the ex-senator. Hill smiled and thanked him. Meanwhile the crowd continued to yell for "Hill." "Let's hear Hill!" with a few hisses interspersed until the chairman finally rapped them to order. A few minutes later they renewed the call, but the audience was impatient to get on with the proceedings and showed their disapproval with hisses.

When finally the chairman was able to make his voice heard he introduced Governor Thomas, of Colorado, the temporary chairman.

A round of applause greeted Governor Thomas as he ascended the platform. He looked the ideal presiding officer, tall, dignified, black garbed, his face showing intellectuality and force of character. He held in his hand the typewritten manuscript of his speech, and in full round voice, easily reaching to the remotest corners of the building, he began his address as temporary chairman.

Much of His Speech Lost.

His severe arraignment of the "entrenched enemy" drew a ripple of applause, and as he proceeded his well-rounded sentences were punctuated with generous and hearty manifestations of approval. Despite his strong voice, the confusion in the hall became so great that much of the speech was lost to the delegates and spectators. An incessant hum sounded through the building, mingled with the rustle of fans, the shuffle of countless feet of messengers and officials and the occasional yell of some demonstrative spectator. The audience grew fretful under the disorder and the inability to hear, and there were shouts of "louder" mingled with demands for order. Governor Thomas proceeded boldly, however, and when above the racket he was heard to explain "South Africa," the crowd caught the idea that he was paying tribute to the Boers and a roar of enthusiastic approval went up. There was another cheer when the crowd caught enough of the references to the isthmian canal to know that it was to be under American operation and control.

First Semblance of Enthusiasm.

At the conclusion of the speech, the building rang with applause, the cheering being accompanied by the flutter of the national colors throughout the hall.

The first semblance of genuine enthusiasm was created when the secretary of the convention, Charles A. Walsh, of Iowa, rose and read a resolution offered by Daniel J. Champau, of Michigan, that the Declaration of Independence, "drafted by that Democrat of Democrats, Thomas Jefferson," be read to the convention on this, the anniversary of the nation's natal day.

With cheers and applause the resolution was adopted, while the band in the south gallery played patriotic airs in lead of the enthusiasm.

Then a dramatic scene occurred. As the vast audience was quieting down to listen to the reading of the Declaration two men appeared upon the platform bearing carefully in their arms two large objects, each shrouded completely in the stars and stripes. They were placed, the one upon the other immediately to the right and in front of the chairman. Delegates and spectators craned their necks to see what was about to occur. All realized that a coup was about to be enacted.

Flag Lifted From Bryan's Bust.

Quickly advancing to the flag draped objects, a handsome man deftly lifted the flag from a splendid bust of Mr. Bryan. As the familiar features of their distinguished leader were recog-

nized by delegates and spectators, a tornado of applause swept over the audience. From side to side the bust was turned, that all might know who it represented.

When the applause had subsided, Charles S. Hampton, of Potoskey, Mich., read in magnificent voice the immortal declaration of independence. Miss Fulton, of New York, was introduced and sang "The Star Spangled Banner." The audience standing and cheering and applauding after each verse. It was an innovation in a national convention. Then as she finished the last strain, the band took up "America," and led by Miss Fulton, the great mass of 29,000 people broke into the stirring words "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," singing it through with unctious and closing it with a cheer.

Proud Moment for Hill.

Then suddenly somebody started the cry for "Hill!" "Hill!" In an instant Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico were on their feet waving their standards and yelling "Hill." "Dave Hill." The pounding of the chairman's gavel had no effect and for a time it looked like a concerted movement to stampede for the New Yorker. As delegation after delegation arose in their seats and the chairman's gavel fell, Mr. Hill was compelled to rise and bow. This was the signal for pandemonium and nothing seemed able to stop the torrent of applause. A few hisses were met with volleys of cheers, and finally a part of New York's delegation arose and joined the applauding hosts. Croker, Murphy, Van Wyck and the Tammany delegation kept their seats, not joining in it. For fully ten minutes the applause and disorder continued, the steady rap of the gavel having no effect.

Finally Hill, himself, hoping to stem the torrents of applause, arose, then the delegates and the crowd howled themselves hoarse. "Hill," "Platform," they screamed. "Mr. Chairman," he ejaculated, but his voice was drowned in the fierce outburst of applause.

"Mr. Chairman," he tried again to say, and then drowned out again, sunk laughing in his seat.

Thanked the Young Lady.

Just before the demonstration was over Delegate Joshua W. Miles, a former congressman from Maryland, arose to offer the thanks of the convention to the young lady who had so moved the convention by her rendition of a song, which had been written by a Maryland patriot.

When after fifteen minutes, order was restored, Governor Thomas administered a stern warning to the assemblage, stating that the convention was here to do business and that if the spectators interrupted the work by unseemly disorder, the officers of the convention would be directed to clear the galleries.

The call of states now began, for naming the members of the various committees. This was a tedious work, covering all the caucus selections of the several states and territories. When the name of Carter Harrison was called, the Illinois member of one of the committees, it brought out a round of cheers and calls for Harrison, which for a moment threatened to be a repetition of the Hill demonstration. The names of Governor Overmeyer, Senator Blackburn, George Fred Williams, W. J. Stone and Van Wyck are also received with cheers.

Want Bryan to be Present.

A delegate from Ohio secured the attention of the chairman by some wild gesticulations and then mounting on his chair as he was recognized, moved that an invitation be extended to Mr. Bryan to visit the convention. A wild cheer of applause went up before the chairman had been given time to hear a second to the motion.

While the cheering over the Bryan motion was at its height, the booming of a brass band, which came here with Clark, of Montana, was heard and behind it in columns of twos, or as nearly as they could keep that formation, the Jacksonian Club of Nebraska. The band was playing "Dixie" and the old air received the yell of delight which kreets always. The members of the Jacksonian Club had with them a large number of ladies and as there were no seats for them a dense throng was soon packed in front of the chairman's desk. It was impossible for Chairman Thomas to hear a word uttered four feet from his desk, but some delegates near him made a motion to adjourn until 4 o'clock, which was at once put and carried, amid confusion so great that not one delegate in twenty knew to what hour the adjournment had been taken.

Although the afternoon session of the convention was to begin at 4 o'clock, there were not over fifty delegates in their seats at that time and the galleries were not more than half filled.

Pounding Out Rag-Time.

At 4:30 about half of the various delegations were in their seats and the band was pounding out rag time to entertain the crowd, which filled every seat and occupied every square foot of standing room outside of the space reserved for the delegates and alternates.

Chairman Thomas, warm and perspiring, mounted the rostrum at 4:35. The recess gave a chance to the Hill admirers to crowd about him and for fully twenty minutes they kept him from leaving the hall, shaking his hand and congratulating him on the ovation he had received.

Chairman Thomas' gavel fell, calling the convention to order at 4:43, the delay being caused by the non-arrival of the delegates and the desire on the part of the convention leaders to afford the committee time to prepare their reports. Despite the continuing rapping for order by the chairman, the convention was slow in reaching a state of quietude as would admit of the transaction of business. When partial order was finally restored, J. S. Hampton, of Potoskey, Mich., advanced to the front of the platform and read a telegram from

(Continued on Second Page.)

FOREIGNERS ALL DEAD WITHIN PEKIN'S WALLS.

Believed That Every Christian in the Eastern Province
Has Come to a Horrible Death.

SUCH IS THE LATEST REPORT FROM SHANGHAI.

Said the Rooms of the Legations Are Filled With the Sick and Wounded—The Killed Lying Unburied in Heaps—Those at the Foreign Legations Abandoned to Their Horrible Fate, is the General Belief—Impossible to Relieve the Beleguered City With the Few Troops at Hand—Retreat of Troops Will Set the Heathens Afire With the Desire to Continue Atrocities.

SHANGHAI, July 4, 5 p. m.—Three Chinese servants of foreigners have, it is rumored from a good source, escaped from Pekin. They report that all the foreigners, one thousand in number, including four hundred soldiers, one hundred members of the Chinese customs staff, and a number of women and children, held out till their ammunition was exhausted in the British legation. The legation was finally burned and all the foreigners were killed. It is reported that Kwang Nsu and the dowager empress have been poisoned.

LONDON, July 4, 12:52 p. m.—"Not a single foreigner is now in Pekin" is the latest Chinese report which has reached Shanghai. Earlier reports from the same source describe the condition of the British legation as something awful. It is said that the rooms of the legation were filled with sick and wounded, the killed lying unburied in heaps. It is believed that many members and officials of the Tsung Li Yamen perished when the Germans guard maddened by the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, set fire to the building. That the foreigners at the Chinese capital have been abandoned to their horrible fate seems no longer open to doubt in the light of the message received by the Associated Press from Taku this morning, announcing the decision of the admirals regarding the circumstances.

Forebodings Evacuation of Tien Tsin.

The same message seems to foreshadow the evacuation of Tien Tsin by the international forces, pending the arrival of a fully equipped army, and while the arrival of a comparatively small garrison at Tien Tsin at a point under the protection of naval guns, would relieve much of the anxiety, it is felt here that a retreat of the troops is liable to set aflame the provinces at present quiescent.

Advices from Shanghai to-day say that there is continued fighting at Tien Tsin, while the German consul at Che Foo telegraphed to Berlin, confirming the report of the renewal of hostilities.

Foreign Settlement Surrounded.

He says the foreign settlement at Tien Tsin is again surrounded and is being bombarded and that the women and children are to be removed. He adds that the Chinese troops have again advanced against the railroad and that the bridges have been destroyed, but that communication by water with Taku is maintained.

The consul confirms the report that the mission buildings at Moukden have been burned and that many native Christians have been killed.

500,000 Men Required.

A dispatch to the Express from Shanghai says that, according to the best military estimates, 500,000 men will be necessary to subjugate Northern China, and even then it will take two or three years. The forces of the Chinese empire have gathered such momentum that even Japanese full strength, launched now, would be unequal to the task of restoring order.

Taotai Sheng, of Shanghai, issued a proclamation on Wednesday, which practically forbids foreign warships approaching the Yang Tse Kiang, saying that if they do so, the Chinese authorities will not hold themselves responsible for the consequences. It is considered that the Chinese officials are preparing a way to evade responsibility if an outbreak occurs. Even Li Hung Chang is suspected. The foreigners are simply aghast at the extent of the Chinese armaments which have been systematically accumulated.

The declaration of the admirals not to attempt the relief of the beleaguered legation forces has filled the entire European community, the Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent says, with bitterness and despair. Few, however, affirm that any other course is possible. The weakness of the allied forces left no other course open. It is pointed out that the Chinese opposing Admiral Seymour were only a fraction of the huge force now cutting off the capital from Tien Tsin and which numbers 200,000, nearly all well armed. The allies have no real means of transport and there is no food in the country as it is being laid waste. The question of ammunition is also a serious one. Only Japan, and to a lesser extent Russia, are able to push up war material in the vast quantities made necessary by the continuous fighting. Though transports will soon arrive at Taku, the present pressure is not relieved. The consensus of opinion among military and naval authorities is

that it will require at least 60,000 men to rescue the Europeans in Pekin. The allies will have to hold Taku in strength, and the occupation of strategic points on the railway to Tien Tsin will be most difficult.

Ministers Ordered to Leave Shanghai.

Among the edicts received at Shanghai on June 23 were orders for the foreign ministers to leave Pekin within twenty-four hours. The legations were to be sealed up, and the flagstaff cut down. Another edict issued on June 23, announced that Prince Tuan and Kang Yi are the supreme chiefs of the boxers, and the Chinese name for the "boxers."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Che Foo, dated July 1, says that Wei-Hai-Wei has been placed under martial law, and that no passengers are allowed to land. A dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Telegraph, dated July 4, says the Taku-Foo has received news from Pekin to Wednesday last. Pekin was then in the hands of the boxers, and the situation of the foreigners was hopeless. The Manchurian princes, ministers and soldiers, the dispatch says, all belong to the boxers.

The allies captured the native city of Tien Tsin on June 30.

REVOLTING STORIES

Told of the Barbarities Practiced Upon European and Japanese Soldiers. Native Women Ravished—Japan Landing Her Army.

LONDON, July 5, 2:30 a. m.—The commanders of the allies in Tien Tsin inform the correspondents that it would be suicide to attempt to reach Pekin with the troops now available. In the face of the colossal force of imperial troops and boxers occupying the country between Tien Tsin and Pekin. So far from taking the offensive the 12,000 international troops at Tien Tsin and the 8,000 others at Taku and intermediate points can barely keep up communications fighting incessantly with overwhelming numbers, using far more numerous artillery pieces than the allies.

This telegram has been received: "SHANGHAI, July 4, 11:10 a. m. CHE FOO—Tien Tsin City fell between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of June 30."

It is understood that Shanghai undoubtedly referred to the native city of Tien Tsin, from which the Chinese have been bombarding the foreign quarter, and the dispatch is taken to mean that the allies are more than holding their own.

Chinese Losses Very Heavy.

Other advices received by way of Shanghai aver that the Chinese losses around Tien Tsin are between 7,000 and 8,000, according to official estimates.

The correspondent of the Express at Che Foo, telegraphing Wednesday says Admiral Seymour was wounded while sitting in a house at Tien Tsin by Chinese sharpshooters.

Of the news received at Che Foo shows that the Chinese have been guilty of horrible cruelty toward the wounded and captured, subjecting them to what is known as Ling Che, or the slicing process. Under this hideous rite, the bodies of the fallen have been mutilated. The Russians are retreating by the wholesale shooting of natives.

The situation, according to the Express correspondent, shows signs of drifting into barbarism and savagery.

Revolt stories are told of barbarities practiced upon Japanese and European prisoners captured on the way to Pekin, though it was known before Admiral Seymour lost any prisoners. The Chinese troops marching towards Tien Tsin, the Chinese say, left behind them trails of rapine, fire and blood.

Native Women Were Ravished.

Native women were ravished and children were cut in two. According to roundabout reports it is asserted by the Chinese that Prince Tuan is personally directing the assault upon the legations. He conferred honors and gave large sums of money and other presents to the leaders of the boxers and the commanders of the troops who drove back Admiral Seymour and also gave money to every soldier taking part in the operation.

An edict of Prince Tuan's has reached Shanghai, ordering the southern viceroys to assemble the vessels of the Chinese fleet and to attack the warships at Shanghai.

Japan is reported to be landing an army at Pee Taugh, to the northward of Taku. The Japanese generals are believed to be about to move toward Pekin following the plan previously formulated.

Europeans and Americans resident in Shanghai are quite in a panic over what is viewed as the inadequate military preparations of the powers.